रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० 221 REGISTERED No. D. 221

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 2

PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 28] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, मई 16, 1969/वैशाख 26, 1891 (शक)

No. 28] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1969/VAISAKHA 26, 1891 (SAKA)

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY
10 JUL 1969
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th May, 1969:—

I

BILL No. X OF 1969

A Bill to amend the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Amendment Act, 1969. Short title.

93 of 1956. 2. In section 2 of the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of Section 2.

'(*a*) "harmful publication" means any book, magazine, pamphlet, leaflet, newspaper or other like publication which consists of articles, poems, questions and answers (by whatsoever name they may be called), either illustrated wholly or in part or not containing any illustration, or stories told with the aid of pictures or without the aid of pictures or wholly in pictures, being articles, poems, questions and answers or stories, as the case may be, describing or portraying, wholly or mainly—

(*i*) the commission of offences; or

(*ii*) acts of violence or cruelty; or

(*iii*) incidents of an obscene, repulsive or horrible nature; or

(*iv*) any matter relating to the private lives of cinema stars ;

in such a way that the publication as a whole would tend to corrupt a young person into whose hands it might fall, whether by inciting or encouraging him to commit offences or acts of violence or cruelty or depravity or immorality or in any other manner whatsoever; '.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The so-called cinema magazines exert a great deal of bad influence on the immature minds of young persons and tend to corrupt their morals. A check in such publications is very essential and hence this Bill.

GULABRAO RAGHUNATHRAO PATIL

II

Bill No. XI of 1969

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1969. Short title.

2. Article 220 of the Constitution shall be omitted. Omission of article 220.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Article 220 of the Constitution prevents a person who has held office as a permanent judge of a High Court from pleading or acting in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and the other High Courts. With the meagre amount of pension they get and the small earnings they make by pleading or acting in a court where they are comparatively unknown, the restriction placed by the said article causes undue hardship to such persons. It is felt therefore that this restriction should go.

Hence this Bill.

THILLAI VILLALAN.

III

Bill No. XIII of 1969

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1969.

Amendment of article 155.

2. In article 155 of the Constitution, after the word "seal", the words "after obtaining the consent of the Chief Minister of the State" shall be added.

Amendment of article 156.

3. In article 156 of the Constitution, after clause (*1*), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that if at any time the Chief Minister of the State requests the President for the recall of the Governor, he shall be recalled by the President within seven days of the receipt of such request."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The present system of appointment of Governors is modelled on the system followed in the days of the British rule. In the context of recent developments, it has been found that this system is not conducive to the cordial relationship between the States and the Centre. While the Governor has to perform certain executive functions as the head of the State, he must not act as a mere stooge of the Centre; if his activities are considered by the Chief Minister of the State as improper, he should be recalled.

The Bill seeks to make suitable amendments in the Constitution for this purpose.

THILLAI VILLALAN.

IV

Bill No. XV of 1969

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1969.

Amendment of article 156.

2. In article 156 of the Constitution, after clause (3), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) The Governor shall be recalled by the President on a resolution passed to that effect by the Legislative Assembly of the State by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is no provision in the Constitution for the recall of a Governor of a State if he misuses his powers and position and the Legislative Assembly of the State desires that in the interest of the State he should be recalled. This Bill seeks to remove the lacuna.

CHITTA BASU.

B. N. BANERJEE,
Secretary.

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI. 1989